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**NATION'S CONDITION VERY SATISFACTORY**

**The Past Year Has Been Marked By Substantial Achievement in Foreign and Domestic Policy**

**AT PEACE WITH ALL THE POWERS**

**Financially it is Strong Though it Will Be Necessary to Husband Resources.**

**THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.**

**History of Rebellion and Establishment of New Government and Its Recognition by United States.**

**To the Senate and House of Representatives.**

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the department of commerce and labor, including the bureau of corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the federal antitrust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride toward making effective the work of the interstate commerce commission.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Marks a Great Advance in Working for Capital and Labor.**

The establishment of the department of commerce and labor, with the bureau of corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions affecting capital and labor. The department was approved on Feb. 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the department was nominated and confirmed by the senate. Since then the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permitted, and with due regard to thoroughness and the broad purposes which the department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches of the department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,239 employees in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large. The scope of the department's duties and authority embrace the commercial and industrial interests of the nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exactness and authentic information which will aid the executive in enforcing existing laws, and which enable the Congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary. In order to prevent the loss of opportunities for the many.

**BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.**

The preliminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing the knowledge of which is essential to the right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal equitably with their stockholders, their competitors and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or to hinder legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small.

**WILL BE A CLEARING HOUSE.**

The department of commerce and labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our commerce, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together our people on ground necessary for the progress of the nation. Commerce is steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations.

**CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS NEEDED.**

Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate in the business of the world. We are not to be content with the status of the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of its watchfulness as well as by the business like administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are entrusted to its care. In enforcing the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted; but a common sense and successful effort was made in

the direction of seeing that corporations are handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing business with any one in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by the capitalist who alone, or in conjunction with his fellow, does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such conduct as does well, and to supervise his action only to prevent him from doing ill.

**PUBLICITY DOES NO HARM.**

Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be over-anxious. The work of the department of commerce and labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

**Policy of Government to Hold in Check Unscrupulous Men.**

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that the era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in the industrial development of the country. History recognizes the far-reaching, beneficial work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between these two classes is not between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike, asking nothing to be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all.

**LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.**

Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannical interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying no position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact, that is, the question whether or not the individual is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission to enforce the law. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

**PROGRESS BY EVOLUTION.**

We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute. Therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. The laws that have been proved desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. We believe they are doing administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them; and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the last year.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**

**Surplus for the Fiscal Year Was \$54,297,667.**

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated \$506,296,671. The expenditures for the same period were \$506,999,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,297,667. The indications are that the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, \$9,000,000 more than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be considerably less than \$54,297,667. The indications are that the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, \$9,000,000 more than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be considerably less than \$54,297,667. The indications are that the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus.

**STRICT ECONOMY NEEDED.**

The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone preserve our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and any present suggestion of its reconstruction is unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit custom receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions.

**GOLD-SILVER COMMISSION.**

During the last session of the Congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the republic of Mexico and the imperial government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold-standard countries and the silver-standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary re-

# THE SALT LAKE CITY NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

You are in Good Company When you Place Your Name on These Pages. The Leading Firms of the City are All Here.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## SUMMARY OF THE MESSAGE.

Country congratulated on amount of substantial achievement that has marked the last year, both as regards our foreign and domestic policy—Establishment of Department of Commerce, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder marks a great advance. Publicity can do no harm to any honest corporation. In the relations of capital and labor, it is the policy of the national government to hold in check the unscrupulous man, and to treat organized capital and organized labor fairly and alike. Both must respect and obey the law.—During fiscal year receipts exceeded expenditures by \$54,297,667. Strict economy enjoined as receipts and expenditures are fast tending to become equal—As a majority of the people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, a commission to study its needs and report, is recommended.—Of immigration we cannot have too much of the right kind, and there should be none at all of the wrong kind—Investigation into the subject of naturalization calls for the immediate attention of Congress—Public lands are too often secured by fraud, forgeries and perjuries. A bad state of affairs exists. They should be held for actual home-builders—State department is taking steps to make bribery an extraditable offense—History of the Alaskan boundary dispute and its final satisfactory settlement given—Story of the claims against Venezuela and how the use of force for their collection was abandoned, told at length—Renews President McKinley's recommendations that the executive be authorized to enter into correspondence with the chief maritime powers for incorporating into the law of nations the principle of the exemption of all private property not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers—Relations with Turkey are friendly—New commercial treaty with China grants many valuable privileges to Americans—The attention of Congress called to the question of compensation of carriers and clerks in the rural free delivery service—Recommends continued aid to the St. Louis and Portland expositions—Attention called to Alaska's needs in way of legislation and building of roads of various kinds—Lighthouses needed in Hawaii—Philippines and Porto Rico are making steady progress—Reclamation of arid lands progressing steadily and satisfactorily—Preservation of the forests urged—Indian agents should not be dependent upon political favor—Attention called to the necessity for enlarging the railway safety appliances law—Administration of the pension bureau commended—Stress laid on need for a better system of determining how officers should be promoted. Seniority system insufficient. Permanent sites for military maneuvers should be secured—Must be no let-up in the building up of the navy. A naval base in the Philippines needed. A general staff wanted—History of the endeavors to have an isthmian canal built. Causes that led to the establishment of the Republic of Panama. Views of Secretaries Cass and Seward given. Negotiation of the Hay-Herran treaty and its rejection by Colombia. Revolution on the isthmus—Instructions to American consul at Panama and American minister at Bogota regarding recognition. Colombia notified of recognition. Partial list of disturbances on isthmus since 1846. United States did its full duty under treaty of 1846. Had not the United States acted as it did in recognizing the Republic of Panama, it "would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation."

port, which has been made public. I deem it important that the commission be continued, and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of its further labors.

**AMERICAN SHIPPING.**

**Commission to Look Up Its Needs Recommended.**

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congress direct the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, and the secretary of commerce and labor, associated with such a representation from the senate and house of representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary mail service for the present fiscal year. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present government contract for ocean mail with the American Line will expire in 1905. Our ocean mail act was passed in 1891. In 1892 our 20-knot transatlantic mail line was equal to any foreign line. Since then the Germans have put on 23-knot steamers, and the British have contracted for 24-knot steamers. Our service should equal the best of the world, and the commercial public will abandon it.

**MUST KEEP UP.**

If we are to stay in the business it ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods of carrying it on. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of great importance to our commerce, and a source of untold evil and trouble where it is traceable to selfish and dishonest motives, such as the effort by artificial means to create voters who are ready-made tools of corrupt politicians, or the desire to evade certain laws creating discriminations against alien labor. The desirability of international or native born, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any form, and on the other hand, in affording every facility for naturalization to those who in good faith desire to share alike our privileges and our responsibilities.

**INVESTIGATION INTO THEM.**

The federal grand jury lately in session in New York City dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of the Congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the attorney-general.

**PUBLIC LANDS.**

**Often Secured by Frauds, Forgeries and Perjuries.**

In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general. Accordingly, by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of Feb. 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 454, 904, the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various federal trust and interstate-commerce laws, the sum of \$500,000 to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general in the employment of special counsel and agents in the department of justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this

try; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to the rights and advantages conferred by the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds.

**AN "INEXTINGUISHABLE HERITAGE."**

It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the supreme court of the United States, an "inextinguishable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country, or is obtained by naturalization, and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain, if the privilege of citizenship is obtained without right, and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic can not be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and in the process no loopholes whatever should be left open to fraud.

**BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.**

Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three states of right concern. By various means, and by forgeries and perjuries, thousands of acres of the public domain embracing land of different characters and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders.

**POSTAL FRAUDS.**

I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inextinguishable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless bribery—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the appropriation of the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the attorney-general.

**EXTRADITION TREATIES.**

**Steps Taken to Make Bribery an Extraditable Offense.**

Steps have been taken by the state department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been much official corruption in former years there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable.

**TREATY WITH MEXICO.**

The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put on the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the state department has asked and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

**SERIOUSNESS OF BRIBERY.**

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed, who sells it for his own gain and enrichment, and for less heavy is the offense of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for he robs the individual, while the thief robs the public. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination

tion of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated.

**INFAMY OF BRIBES.**

The givers and takers of bribes stand on an evil prominence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. No city or state, still less the nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law, as long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encouragement is given them to continue their practices. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we cannot escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self-government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

**ALASKAN BOUNDARY.**

**History of the Trouble Over It Is Given.**

For several years past the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions theretofore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the boundary first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast and including the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other.

**QUESTION LONG DORMANT.**

For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jurisdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. In 1873 questions of revenue administration on the Sitka river led to the establishment of a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side about 24 miles above the river mouth.

**TEMPORARY MODUS VIVENDI.**

In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the town of Lynden, on the Klondike, led to a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenient separation was made at the watershed divides of the "White and Chilkoot" passes, to the north of Klondike, on the Klondike river. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter became imperative.

**CONVENTION OF JAN. 24, 1903.**

After unavailing attempts to reach an understanding through local high commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed, on Jan. 24, 1903, at the city of London. The subject of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratification of the convention was achieved on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Elihu Root, secretary of war; Henry Cabot Lodge, senator from Massachusetts; and George Turner, an ex-senator of the United States, while Great Britain named the Right Honorable Lord Alverstone, lord chief justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jettie, K. C., a retired judge of the supreme court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto.

**TRIBUNAL MEETS.**

This tribunal met in London on Sept. 3, under the presidency of Lord Alverstone. The proceedings were expedient and amicable, and reached an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the convention.

**WHAT AWARD GIVES.**

By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tide-water inlets and bays of the coast is confirmed, the entrance to Portland canal (concerning which legitimate doubt appeared) is defined as passing by Tongass inlet and to the northwestward of Wales and Pearse islands; a line drawn from the head of Portland canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying between Portland canal and Mount St. Elias, and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of 10 marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn canal and its branches.

**WHERE LINE RUNS.**

While the line so traced follows the provisional demarcation of 1873 at the crossing of the Sitka river, and that of 1899 at the summits of the White and Chilkoot passes, it runs much farther inland from the head of the strip, and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine river and Glacier creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

**RESULT SATISFACTORY.**

The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the far northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question hitherto so acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power for adjudication.

**AWARD SELF EXECUTING.**

The award is self executing on the vi-

(Continued on page two.)

## PRINCESS MARIE SHOOT AN ACTRESS

Her Husband, Prince Otto, Had Made a Rendezvous With the Young Woman.

**AND IN HIS OWN APARTMENTS.**

Princess is the Granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Belgians.

**A VALET TRIED TO BLOCK HER WAY**

She Fired Upon Him, and He Ran Away—A Rejected Suitor of Actress Said To Have Divulged the Liaison.

New York, Dec. 7.—Prince Otto of Windisch-Graetz, his youthful and immensely wealthy wife, the Princess Elizabeth Marie, whom he married only a few years ago, and a pretty actress of the opera at Prague, are the central figures in an extraordinary story cabled from Vienna, of the World.

The princess, who is the granddaughter on her father's side of the emperor of Austria and on her mother's side of the king of the Belgians, only 20 years old, a royal personage who renounced her rights to the throne of Austria in order to marry an actor's son, is asserted to have shot and seriously wounded a handsome young actress with whom the princess is alleged to have had a rendezvous.

The affair is said to have taken place in the palace of the estate of the princess' family at Prague.

It appears that Prince Otto had been secretly paying attention to the actress whose beauty has been causing a sensation in Prague. The princess, presumably informed by a disappointed suitor of the twilight favorite that a rendezvous had been arranged in the palace, was thrown into a passion and hurried to the princess' apartments with a small revolver he had given her. A valet stood at the door and refused admittance. She drew a revolver and fired, it is stated, the valet fled, screaming at the top of his voice. Entering the rooms, the princess confronted her husband, who attempted to hold her arm, but she is then said to have been at the height of rage and to have fired point blank at the actress who cowered in a corner. The woman fell, severely, but not fatally wounded over the breast, and the princess fell in a swoon. The victim was hurriedly carried to her home and her servants spread the story, despite strenuous efforts to hush it up.

Prince Otto is 30 years old and was a lieutenant in the first regiment of Uhlans. The Austrian emperor, whose favored granddaughter the princess is, was opposed to the match, but finally consented and gave away the bride whose marriage was celebrated in a magnificent way at Vienna, after the archduchess had been released from her seclusion to the dual throne of Austria and Hungary. In consideration of her renunciation, the emperor gave to the bride securities valued at \$1,000,000, a yearly allowance of \$200,000, and a worth \$1,000,000, a gold dinner service and several residences.

The princess is the daughter of the late Emperor Franz Joseph and his wife, whose tragic death at his hunting lodge several years ago was the sensation of the day.

**BLACK HAND SOCIETY.**

**Man Who Made Complaint Against Four Italians Disappears.**

New York, Dec. 7.—Following threats of assassination by the Black Hand society, Nicholas Parella, complainant against four Italians who held him up recently, has disappeared. He left his home in Brooklyn last week, and his way to work and has not since been seen. The police believe he was spirited away by agents of the blackmailing society which has been active for months in terrorizing wealthy Italian-Americans or witnesses in the case have failed to appear in court and the detectives in the case have received scores of threatening letters.

**Russia Demands Steamer's Release**

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail this morning prints a dispatch from Hakodate which says that the Russian minister to Japan, Baron de Rosen, demanded the instant release of the Russian steamer Progress, seized by the Japanese authorities pending a decision of the courts on the claim of the Japanese Steamship company for \$75,000 damages against the Progress for colliding with the Japanese steamer Takai Maru in collision Oct. 23. The Russian court exonerated the Progress. The Russians claim that the Japanese courts have no jurisdiction in the case, as the collision occurred on the high seas, and threaten to enter action against the Japanese Steamship company in seize the company's mail steamer at Vladivostok.

**THE SMOOT CASE.**

Dr. Paden Sure the Utah Senator is Not a Polygamist.

Rev. William M. Paden has returned from Washington where he has been looking after the anti-Smoat movement in the senate. He says he is more sure than ever that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist. "The people are too ready to believe him a polygamist," said Mr. Paden, "and they think he took a more formidable oath as an apostle than he really did."

Mr. Paden also thinks that the question of states' rights might be brought into this contention unless the anti-Smoat people are more careful. Such, he thinks, should be avoided. The committee of the senate having the matter in charge will take no definite action in the matter until after the holidays. Witnesses may be summoned from here, or, if it is deemed necessary, the committee may come out here to examine witnesses.